

## Description

# Dead Locking Deadbolt

### CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of United States Provisional Application Serial No. 60/481,268 filed August 20, 2003, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

### BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

[0002] This invention relates to locking devices in general and "lock-out" devices for deadbolts in particular.

[0003] Bolts or deadbolts are well known devices for locking a door shut for security purposes. In such well-known arrangements, the deadbolt or bolt is mounted in the body of the door and the deadbolt is operated by mechanical operating devices mounted on either side of the door. When the deadbolt is operated to a locked position it typically extends or projects from the side of the door into an opening in the door jam or wall to which the door is mounted. Thus, the deadbolt when operated to an ex-

tended position, "bolts" or "locks" the door in a closed position. The mechanical operating devices also can operate to retract the bolt into the side of the door to unlock the deadbolt or bolt.

- [0004] In typical arrangements, one mechanical device used to operate a deadbolt may be a key cylinder into which a key is inserted. The key then can rotate the cylinder which, in turn, operates the deadbolt through various mechanical linkages. Another mechanical device that may be used to operate a deadbolt includes a knob that can be turned manually that, in turn, operates the deadbolt through various mechanical linkages.
- [0005] It is known to use a key cylinder and knob device together to operate deadbolts. The key cylinder is normally mounted on the exterior side of the door so that a user can use a unique key to operate and lock the deadbolt from the exterior side of the door. The manual knob is typically mounted on the interior of the door and operates the deadbolt from the interior side of the door without a key. Thus, the user can easily lock and unlock the deadbolt from the interior of the door without using or locating a key.
- [0006] It is sometimes desirable for users to disable the mechan-

ical device for operating the deadbolt that is mounted on the exterior of the door. This can occur in situations in which the user does not wish to permit a person with a key to operate the deadbolt from the exterior side of the door such as, for example, a landlord/tenant situation in which the tenant does not wish the landlord to enter a rental property. Another important use of this feature is to prevent unauthorized access through the manipulation of the deadbolt by lock "picks" or the like. Mechanisms that disable the operation of a mechanical device used to operate a deadbolt are called "lock-out" devices.

- [0007] Known lock-out devices for deadbolts are unreliable, difficult and clumsy to use and have safety concerns in that they do not signal to a user when a "lock-out" mechanism is in operation.

#### SUMMARY OF INVENTION

- [0008] The invention provides a lock-out device for a locking mechanism that is reliable and simple to use and, in some embodiments, signals to the user that the lock-out mechanism has been activated. The invention may be comprised of a shaft upon which a knob or handle is mounted that has openings or channels in the wall of the shaft. The openings in the shaft correspond to protrusions or protu-

berances in the shaft housing. To operate the lock-out device, when the knob is turned to the locked position in which the deadbolt is extended, the handle or knob may be pulled which pulls the openings in the shaft into interlocking engagement with the protrusions in the shaft housing. As a result, a mechanical member that operates the locking mechanism is restrained, thus "locking out" the deadbolt bolt mechanism. Thus, the deadbolt can not be operated by a key through a key cylinder mounted on the exterior side of the door effecting a "lock-out" condition. In some embodiments, when the shaft is pulled into a lock-out position, a portion of the shaft becomes visible from the interior-side of the door. In some embodiments the visible portion of the shaft includes an indicator or warning mechanism to signal to the user that the deadbolt is now in "lock-out" condition.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[0009] In the accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, embodiments of the invention are illustrated, which, together with a general description of the invention given above, and the detailed description given below serve to illustrate the principles of this invention. The drawings and detailed de-

scription are not intended to and do not limit the scope of the invention or the claims in any way. Instead, the drawings and detailed description only describe embodiments of the invention and other embodiments of the invention not described are encompassed by the claims.

- [0010] Figure 1 is a partial cross-sectional view of the deadbolt lockout mechanism of the present invention.
- [0011] Figure 2 is a perspective view of the shaft used in the deadbolt lockout mechanism of the present invention.
- [0012] Figure 3 is a side view of the shaft shown in Figure 2.
- [0013] Figure 4 is an end view of the shaft shown in Figure 2.
- [0014] Figure 5 is a side view of the shaft shown in Figure 2, opposite from that shown in Figure 3.
- [0015] Figure 6 is a side view of the shaft shown in Figure 2, opposite from that shown in Figure 4.
- [0016] Figure 7 is an exploded view of the shaft, mounting plate and knob subassembly of the deadbolt locking mechanism of the present invention.
- [0017] Figure 8 is a plan view of the mounting plate shown in Figure 7.
- [0018] Figure 9 is a perspective view of the mounting plate shown in Figure 7.

- [0019] Figure 10 is a rear perspective view of the subassembly shown in Figure 7 in the lockout position.
- [0020] Figure 11 is a front perspective view of the subassembly shown in Figure 7 in the lockout position.
- [0021] Figure 12 is a side view of the subassembly shown in Figure 7 in the lockout position.
- [0022] Figure 13 is a rear perspective view of the subassembly shown in Figure 7 in the operational deadbolt position.
- [0023] Figure 14 is a front perspective view of the subassembly shown in Figure 7 in the operational deadbolt position.
- [0024] Figure 15 is a side view of the subassembly shown in Figure 7 in the operational deadbolt position.
- [0025] Figure 16 is an assembly view of the mounting plate and shaft subassembly in the lockout position.
- [0026] Figure 17 is an assembly view of the mounting plate and shaft subassembly in the operational deadbolt position.
- [0027] Figure 18 is a cross-sectional view of the mounting plate and shaft subassembly in lockout position.
- [0028] Figure 19 illustrates a device for operating a locking device that can be operated through the use of a combination dial or a key cylinder.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

- [0029] Referring now to Figure 1, a door 2 including one embodiment

ment of the invention is shown. As can be seen, a deadbolt manipulation mechanism, such as a conventional key cylinder 4 is mounted on one side of the door 2 which permits the deadbolt mechanism 3 to be operated by a key 5. The key cylinder 4 is normally mounted on the exterior side 6 of the door 2 in a protective housing 7. The "exterior-side" of a door is the side which is on the outside wall of a dwelling or building or any space desired to be "locked" from unauthorized entry. However, this invention is not limited to such a configuration and the key cylinder may be mounted on the interior or exterior side of the door. A second deadbolt manipulation mechanism, such as a knob or handle 8 also for operating the deadbolt is mounted on the side of the door opposite the key cylinder 4. The knob or handle 8 is mounted on a shaft 10 further described below. The shaft 10 is, in turn, mounted in an opening 12 in a shaft housing 14.

- [0030] The key cylinder 4 includes an elongated member 16 sometimes called a "tailpiece" that may be generally rectangular in cross-section, or may be adapted for other configurations. The elongated member 16 is connected to the rear of the key cylinder 4. When the key cylinder 4 is rotated by key 5, member 16 is also rotated. Member 16 is

then connected by known mechanical linkages to a bolt or deadbolt (not shown). When member 16 is rotated in one direction the deadbolt is extended into a locked position. When member 16 is rotated in the opposite direction, the deadbolt is retracted into the door 2 into an unlocked position. This type of locking and unlocking action for a deadbolt through a key cylinder 4 is known.

- [0031] As can be seen in Figure 1, shaft 10 is hollow in that it has a cavity 18 that extends along its entire length in a horizontal direction when shaft 10 is mounted in shaft housing 14. Member 16 extends from key cylinder 4 into cavity 18 of shaft 10. Thus, when knob 8 is rotated, shaft 10 rotates and then member 16 also rotates. Accordingly, the deadbolt can be operated through use of two different deadbolt manipulation mechanisms, such as handle 8 and key cylinder 4. Thus, both handle 8 and key cylinder 4 may be used to operate the same deadbolt through the rotation of member 16.
- [0032] Referring now to Figures 2–6, shaft 10 is shown. Shaft 10 is comprised of four different subsections along its length. The first subsection is the knob mounting portion 20. Knob mounting portion 20 is generally rectangular or square in cross-section in one embodiment, but could be

comprised of any cross-sectional shape. When shaft 10 is mounted in shaft housing 14, knob mounting portion 20 extends from the exterior of shaft housing 14. Knob 8 is then mounted on knob mounting portion 20 by fitting mounting portion 20 into a recess on knob 8. Knob 8 is then secured to mounting portion 20 through the use of known connective methods, such as, for example, a set screw.

- [0033] The second portion of shaft 10 is signal portion 30. Signal portion 30 is circular in cross-section in one embodiment, but similar to mounting portion 20, its construction is not limited to any particular cross-sectional shape. Signal portion 30 has two boundary walls 32 that form a recessed area 34. An indication mechanism, such as, for example, a colored, circular plastic clip 36 is snap-fit around shaft 10 to fit into recessed area 34 between walls 32. An alternative indication mechanism is direct application of color to the signal portion 30 of the shaft 10. The indication mechanism can be of any color, but a visually distinct color typically used to give alerts or signals such as red, orange or yellow should be used. Alternatively, other indication mechanisms can be used, such as, for example, engravings, knurling, demarcations, recesses, or

other physical marking or add on portion that would provide a visible indication to the user that the shaft 10 was pulled-out and the deadbolt mechanism 3 was in lockout position. Optionally, other indication mechanisms could be used, including electronic mechanisms or audible mechanisms.

- [0034] The third portion of shaft 10 is camming portion 40. Camming portion 40 has a cross-section that is not typical in that it is comprised of several cam surfaces 42, 44 and 46. Camming portion 40 is essentially comprised of eight different sides. Four sides 47 of camming portion 40 are comprised of four camming surfaces 46. The other four sides 48 are each comprised of two camming surfaces 42 and 44. Sides 47 and sides 48 alternate around the circumference of camming portion 40.
- [0035] The fourth subsection of shaft 10 is head portion 50. Head portion 50 is generally circular in cross-section in one embodiment, but is not limited in any way to any particular cross-sectional shape. Head portion 50 has a diameter or cross-sectional width that is greater than any of the other three shaft portions 20, 30, 40 such that a ridge or lip 52 is formed between head portion 50 and camming portion 40.

- [0036] Head portion 50 has two grooves, openings or depressions 54 in its otherwise generally circular perimeter. These depressions 54 are on opposite sides of head portion 50 and are parallel to the horizontal axis of the shaft 10 when mounted in shaft housing 14. Depressions 54 need not be of any particular shape, but in the embodiment shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4 they are semi-circular in shape and form a groove-like depression. Depressions 54 could be located anywhere on head portion 50 in addition to the location shown in the embodiment depicted in Figures 2-6.
- [0037] Referring now to Figures 7-9 shaft housing 14 is described. Shaft housing 14 is comprised of an outer decorative plate 60 and a mounting plate 62. Both plates 60 and 62 have an opening 64 and 66, respectively, for accommodating shaft 10. Between plates 60 and 62 a signal disk 70 is mounted and is recessed from the surface of decorative plate 60. Decorative plate 60 covers the exterior surface of mounting plate 62.
- [0038] The interior or door facing side of mounting plate 62 includes a groove 80. Groove 80 holds a spring or detent device 82. Detent device 82 is a spring wire in the embodiment shown, but any type of known device that creates a

spring, resilient or holding force can be used. The detent device 82 operates on cam surfaces 42 and 44 of shaft 10 as set forth below and serves to hold the shaft in, or urge it into, either a locked or unlocked position. The total shaft length can be of any dimension, but is preferably between 15 and 75 millimeters.

- [0039] The mounting plate 62 also includes a collar 84 that extends from plate 62 around opening 66 except where biasing device 82 is located. In the embodiment shown in Figures 7–9, collar 84 is circular or semi-circular in shape, but any shape that corresponds to the shape of head portion 50 of shaft 10 can be used. Collar 84 also has two protrusions or protuberances 86 that extend from the inside walls 83 of collar 84. These protuberances 86 extend out from the wall of collar 84 approximately 2–3 millimeters to their tips and preferably can extend out from the inside walls of the collar anywhere from 1 millimeter to 2 centimeters. Protuberances 86 correspond to depressions 54 in shape and location, and, in this embodiment run parallel to the horizontal axis of shaft 10 when it is mounted in opening 66.
- [0040] Now referring to Figures 10–18, the operation of one embodiment of the invention is described. As shown in Fig-

ure 14, the deadbolt mechanism 3 is in an unlocked position. As can be seen, head portion 50 extends beyond collar 84. Thus, handle 8 can be rotated clockwise or counter clockwise to a locked position which would extend the deadbolt into a locked position. When handle 8 is rotated to the locked position, one of camming surfaces 46 operates against detent device 82 to "snap" the shaft 10 into the locked position.

- [0041] Referring now to Figure 10, the shaft 10 is shown in the locked position. As can be seen, the depressions 54 correspond to and are "keyed" to protuberances 86 in the locked position. In this position, the deadbolt is extended from the door into the locked position.
- [0042] To operate the "lock-out" function the handle 8 is pulled outwardly from the door 2. This causes detent device 82 to act against camming surface 42 so that an adequate pulling force must be applied to handle 8 to overcome the spring or resilient force against the cam surface 42. This tends to prevent accidental operation of the "lock-out" function.
- [0043] As shaft 10 is pulled out by handle 8, protuberances 86 fit into depressions 54 allowing the shaft 10 to continue to be pulled. When detent device 82 reaches the end of cam

surface 42 it "snaps" or moves onto downward sloping cam surface 44, effectively, pushing the head portion 50 into full interlocking engagement with the collar 84, which is the "lock-out" position of the complete assembly.

- [0044] In this "lock-out" position, the protuberances 86 and the depressions 54 are in an interlocking relationship such that the deadbolt can not be operated by key cylinder 4 and key 5. This is the result of member 16 being held stationary by engagement between the shaft 10 and housing 14. The engagement of the shaft 10 with the housing 14 is a result of the head portion 50 of the shaft nesting within the collar 84 of the housing 14 with the depressions 54 engaging the protuberances 86 on the collar.
- [0045] In the lock-out position, the signal portion 30 of the shaft 10 and indication mechanism 36 becomes visible to the user indicating that the "lock-out" function is in operation and must be disengaged to operate the deadbolt. See Figures 11-12.
- [0046] To disengage the lock-out function, the user simply pushes on handle 8. The same "snapping" camming surface operation will occur when the pushing force overcomes the spring force of detent device 82 on camming surface 44. This will cause the lock-out function to disen-

gage, thereby allowing handle 8 to be rotated which rotates member 16 and moves the deadbolt to the unlock position.

[0047] In an alternate embodiment, a person ordinarily skilled in the art would understand that the depressions 54 could be present in the collar 84 and the corresponding protuberances 86 could be present in the head portion 50. It should also be understood that deadbolt manipulation mechanisms are not limited simply to a key cylinder and handle, but may take the form of various mechanical devices, such as, for example a combination dial. Neither is the invention limited to deadbolts or bolts, but can be used with any known locking mechanism.

[0048] The invention can be used with any mechanical device that can operate any locking mechanism, including a combination-type mechanical device or a device that can be operated by a combination dial or a key cylinder alternatively and interchangeably. In such a device, a user can operate a locking mechanism, including a deadbolt, by rotating a dial using an authorized numerical combination or by using the key cylinder. Such a device is depicted in Figure 19.

[0049] The invention has been described with reference to the

preferred embodiment. Clearly, modifications and alterations will occur to others upon a reading and understanding of this specification. It is intended to include all such modifications and alterations insofar as they come within the scope of the appended claims or the equivalents thereof.